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CONGRESSIONAL

Thirty-Fifth Congress-First Session

MONDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1857.

SENATE.

At 12 o'clock the Senate was called to order by the Secretary, the following senators being present:
Maine—Measus Fessenden and Hamlin.
New Hampshire—Mr. Hale.
Maosachusetts—Messrs. Summer and Wilson.

Verment Messes Collamer and Foot. Rhode Island Messes, Allen and Simmo Connecticut Messes. Foster and Dixon. New York Messes. Seward and King. New Jork—Messrs. Seward and King. New Jersey—Messrs. Thompson and Wright. Pennsylvania—Messrs. Bigler and Cameron. Maryland—Messrs. Kennedy and Pearce. Maryland — Messrs. Kennedy and Pearce.
Virginia — Messrs. Hunter and Mason.
North Carolina — Mr. Biggs.
South Carolina — Mr. Evans.
Georgia — Mr. Tyerson.
Alabama — Messrs. Clay and Fitzpatrick.
Mississippi — Messrs. Brown and Davis.
Louisiana — Messrs. Benjamin and Slidell.
Kentucky — Messrs. Crittenden and Thompson.
Mr. Sabastian.

Arkansas Mr. Sabastian. Tennessee Mr. Bell.

Arganas at. Sacasata.

Tennessee Mr. Bell.

Ohio Messrs. Pugh and Wade.
Indiana Messrs. Bright and Fitch.

Illinois. Messrs. Dougha and Trumbull.

Missouri Mr. Green.

Michigan Messrs. Chandler and Stuart.

Wisconsin Messrs. Doolittle and Durkee.

Lowa Messrs. Harlan and Jones.

California Messrs. Broderick and Gwin.

The Secretary of the Senate then read a letter from Hon. John C. Barokinkinon, Vice President of the Sen-ate, in which he stated that he should not be able to be ent at the commencement of the session.

I motion by Mr. BENJAMIN, a resolution was adopt

On motion by Mr. BENJAMIN, a resolution was adopted that the eath prescriber by the constitution be administered to the new senators by the Hon. Jassa D. Bright, the oldest member of the Senate present.

Mr. BIGGS presented the credentials of Hon. Andrew Johnson, elected a senator by the legislature of Tennessee for the term of six years from the 4th of March, 1857; which were read; and the eath of office being administered to Mr. J., he took his seat in the Senate.

Mr. HALE, presented the credentials of Hon. Daniel Clark, elected a senator by the legislature of New Hampshire, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Hon. James Bell; which were read; and the oath of office being administered to Mr. C., he took his seat in the Senate.

On motion by Mr. ALLEN, the Scenate then proceeded to ballot for a President pro lem.; and the ballots being received and counted, the result was announced as fol-

Whole number of ballots-----48
 Necessary to a choice
 25

 Hon. Benjamin Fltzpatrick had
 28

 Hon. Hannibal Hamlin
 19
 Hon. Charles E. Stuart-----So Mr. Frizpatrick was accordingly declared duly elect-

ed; and upon being conducted to the chair, he returned his thanks for the honor conferred upon him in a few felicitous remarks.

Resolutions were then adopted directing the Secretary

of the Senate to inform the President of the United States and the House of Representatives that, in the absence of the Vice President, the Senate had chosen Hon. Benjamin Fitzpatrick President of the Senate pro tempore.

Mr. BRIGHT submitted the following resolution: which was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed

to: Ordered, That the Secretary inform the House of Repre-sentatives that a quorum of the Senate had assembled, and that the Senate is ready to proceed to business.

On motion, it was
Ordered. That the daily hour of meeting of the Senathe 12 o'clock untif otherwise ordered.

Mr. MASON submitted the following resolution; which

Mr. MASON submitted the following resolution; which lies over until to-morrow, under the rule:

Resolved, That the President of the Senate be authorized and requested to invite such clergymen as the office may be acceptable to to officiate as chaplains to the Senate during the present session, and in such alternation as may be agreeable to them.

After a short executive session, the doors were re-

STUART said it must be obvious that the House

would not complete its organization in season to have committees appointed to-day to wait on the President, and he would therefore move that the Senate do now ad-The motion was agreed to, and accordingly

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

At twelve o'clock, m., the Clerk of the last House of Representatives (General Cullom) announced that, the hour having arrived for the organization of Congress, he would, in pursuance of usage, proceed to call the roll of members purporting to have been elected to the Thirty-rith Congress, with a view of ascertaining whether a quorum were now present. He requested gentlemen to make audible responses to their names.

Having called the roll, two hundred and twenty-one members answered to their names.

The Clerk announced that it was now ascertained that a quorum of members were present.

ELECTION OF SPEAKER

On motion of Mr. PHELPS, the House proceeded to

the election of a Speaker, by a vive roor vote.

Mr. JONES, of Tennessee, nominated James L. Orr, a representative from the State of South Carolina, for that position; remarking "he is the democratic nominee." The Clerk, as a preliminary, appointed the following named gentlemen as tellers: Messrs Jones of Tennessee, BANES of Massachusetts, Morris of Pennsylvania, and CLINGMAN of North Carolina.

Mr. BANKS nominated Galusha A. Grow, a representative from the State of Pennsylvania.

The result of the vote was as follows:

Galusha A. Grow 84 V. B. Horton.... L. D. Campbell Winter Davis.... B. Ricaud.

Necessary to a choice.

Mr. Our was then declared duly elected Speaker. Mr. Ona was then declared duly elected Speaker.
The following is the vote in detail, namely:
Those who voted for James L. Orr were Messrs. Adrain,
Ahl, Anderson, Arnold, Atkins, Avery, Barkadale, Bishop,
Bocock, Bonham, Bowie, Boyce, Branch, Burnett, Burns,
Caskie, Chapman, Horace F. Clark, John B. Clark, Clay,
Clemens, Clingman, Cobb, John Cochrane, Cockerill,
Corning, Cox, James Craig, Burton Craige, Crawford,
Curry, Davidson, John G. Davis, Reuben Davis, Dewart,
Dinmick, Dowdell, Edmundson, Elliott, English, Eustis,
Faulkner, Florence, Foley, Gernett Gartell, Gillis, Gil-Curry, Davidson, John G. Davis, Reuben Davis, Dewart, Dimmick, Dowdell, Edmundson, Elliott, English, Eustis, Faulkner, Florence, Foley, Garnett, Gartrell, Gillis, Gilmer, Goode, Greenwood, Gregg, Groesbeck, Lawrence W. Hall, Thos. L. Harris, Haskin, Hatch, Hickman, Hopkins, Houston, Hughes, Huyler, Jackson, Jenkins, Jewett, George W. Jones, J. Glancy Jones, Owen Jones, Keitt, Kelly, Jacob M. Kunkel, Lamar, Landy, Lawrence, Leidy, Letcher, Maclay, McKibbin, McQueen, Samuel S. Marshall, Mason, Miles, Miller, Millson, Montgomery, Moore, Isaac N. Morris, Niblack, Pendleton, Peyton, Phelps, Phillips, Powell, Quitman, Reagan, Reilly, Ruffin, Russell, Sandidge, Savage, Scales, Scott, Searing, Seward, Aaron Shaw, Henry M. Shaw, Shorter, Sickles, Singleton, Robert Smith, Samuel A. Smith, William Smith, Stallworth, Stephans, Stevenson, James A. Stewart, Talbot, George Taylor, Miles Taylor, Underwood, Ward, Warren, Watkins, White, Whitely, Winslow, Wortendyke, Augustus R. Wright, John V. Wright.

Those who voted for Galusha A. Grow were Messrs. Abbott, Andrews, Banks, Bennett, Billinghurst, Bingham, Blair, Biss, Brayton, Buffinton, Burlingame, Burroughs, Case, Chaffee, Clark B. Cochrane, Colfax, Comins, Govode, Cragin, Curtis, Danrell, Davis of Iowa, Davis of Massachusetts, Dawes, Dean, Dick, Dodd, Durfee, Edie, Fenton, Eveter Gildshiper, Gilbarn, Godelie,

Covode, Cragin, Curtis, Damrell, Davis of Iowa, Davis of Massachusetts, Dawes, Dean, Dick, Dodd, Durfee, Edle, Fenton, Foster, Giddinge, Gilman, Goodwin, Granger, Robert B. Hall, Harlan, Hoard, Horton, Howard, Kellogg, Kelsey, Kilgore, Knapp, Leech, Letter, Lovejoy, Matteson, Morgan, Morrill, Freeman H. Morse, Oliver A. Morse, Mott, Murray, Nichols, Olin, Palmer, Parker, Pettit, Pike, Potter, Pottle, Purviance, Ritchie, Roberts, Pages, Loke Sherman, 1998. Roberts, Royce, John Sherman, Judson W. Sherman, Spinner, Stanton, William Stewart, Tappan Thayer, Thompson, Tompkins, Wade, Walbridge, Waldron, Walton, Cadwalader C. Washburne, Elihu B. Washburne, Isrnel Washburn, Wilson, and Wood.

Those who voted for L. D. Campbell were Messrs.

Erra Clark Clawson, and Robbins.

Erra Clark, Clawson, and Robbins.

Those who voted for H. Winter Davis were Messrs.
Hill and Edward Joy Morris.

Those who voted for F. K. Zollicoffer were Messrs.
Humphrey Marshall, Maynard, and Ready.

Those who voted for J. B. Ricaud were Mesors. J. Mor. WASHINGTON CITY.

n Harris and Felix K. Zo Mr. Campbell voted for V. B. Horton Mr. Grow voted for F. P. Blair.

Ricard voted for H. Marshall. The annunciation by the Clerk that Mr. One had been elected was greeted with applause both from the floor and

clected was greeted with applause both from the floor and the galleries.

The Clerk requested Mr. Stremens, of Georgia, and Mr. Banea, of Massachusetts, to conduct Mr. Ora to the chair, which they did; when the oath was administered to him by Mr. Ginonos, the oldest member present.

Mr. Offit then spoke as follows:
Gentlemen of the House of Representatives, I thank you for the honor you have conferred upon me in electing me to preside over your deliberations. The delicate and responsible duties of the Chair will be comparatively light if I shall be so fortunate, as doubtless I will be, to secure your cordial co-operation in the despatch of the business of the House, in maintaining its dignity, and preserving its decorum. The rules which you may adopt for your government I shall seek to administer firmly, faithfully, and impartially. The great interests confided to us by the people of this confederacy admonish us to cultivate a patriotism as expansive as the republic itself; and I cherish the ardent hope that our public duties here may be discharged in such a manner as to promote the interests and the happiness of the people, to uphold the constitution, maintain the Union in its integrity, quicken the prosperity of the States of the Union, and build up the greatness and the glory of our common country. [Loud and continued applause.] the prosperity of the states of the chios, and the glory of our common country [Loud and continued applause.]

The members were then sworn in by delegations.

On motion of Mr. HARRIS, of Illin

On motion of Mr. HARRIS, of Illinois, it was Resolved. That a message be sent to the Senate to inform that body that a quorum of the House of Representatives has assembled, and that JAMES L. ORE, one of the representatives of the State of South Carolina, has been chosen Speaker, and that the House is now ready to produce the state of the State of South Carolina, has been chosen Speaker, and that the House is now ready to produce the state of the State of South Carolina, has been chosen Speaker. siness, and that the Clerk do go with the said

Mr. CLINGMAN offered a resolution that the rules of the last House be adopted as the rules of this House, until otherwise ordered, with an amendment as follows, viz: that there be added to the 23d rule the words: Provided, That whenever any committee shall have occupied the morning hour on two days, it shall not be in order for such committee to report further until other committees shall have been called in their turn.

Mr. C. briefly explained that, by the existing rule, a committee called during the morning hour, if it shall not

committee called during the morning hour, if it shall not get through, was entitled to be called the next day, and to occupy it until it should voluntarily surrender it. He referred to the history of the past to show that, owing to the rule, the Committee on Public Lands had occupied the floor for entire sessions, during the morning hour, to the exclusion of all others, which were obliged to rely on the courtesy of the House to make their reports.

After a brief debate, the resolution was adopted under

he operation of the previous question.

Mr. FLORENCE offered the following resolution,

Resolved, That a committee be appointed on the part of the House, to join such committee as may be appointed on the part of the Senate, to wait on the President of the United States and inform him that a quorum of the House of Representatives have assembled, and that Con-gress is ready to receive any communication he may be

On motion of Mr. STEPHENS, the House proceeded the election of a Clerk viva voce.

Mr. JONES, of Tennessee, nominated James C. Allen,

nois; and STANTON nominated D. Gratz Brown, of Mis-

Messes. Jones of Tennessee, Stanton, Bennett, and RUTTIN were appointed tellers. The vote is as follows:

Those who voted for James C. Allen were Messrs.
Adrain, Ahl, Anderson, Arnold, Atkins, Avery, Barks-lale, Bishop, Bocock, Bonham, Bowie, Boyce, Branch, Burnett, Burns, Caskie, Chapman, Horace F. Clark, John Burnett, Burns, Caskie, Chapman, Horace F. Clark, John B. Clark, Clay, Clemens, Clingman, Cobb, J. Cochrane, Cockerill, Corning, Cox, James Craig, Burton Craige, Crawford, Curry, Davidson, John G. Davis, Reuben Davis, Dewart, Dimmick, Dowdell, Edmundson, Elliott, English, Faulkner, Florence, Foley, Garnett, Gartrell, Gillis, Goode, Greenwood, Gregg, Groesbeck, Lawrence W. Hall, Thomas L. Harris, Haskin, Hatch, Hickman, Hill Horking Howster, Hunder, Hutter, Lecken, Lee. W. Hall, Thomas L. Harris, Haskin, Hatch, Hickman, Hill, Hopkins, Houston, Hughes, Huyler, Jackson, Jenkins, Jewett, George W. Jones, J. Glancy Jones, Owen Jones, Keitt, Kelly, Jacob M. Kunkel, Iamar, Landy, Lawrence, Leidy, Letcher, Maclay, McKibbin, McQueen, Samuel S. Marshall, Mason, Miles, Miller, Millson, Montgomery, Moore, Isaac N. Morris, Sibbach, Ort, Pendicton, Peylon, Phetps, Phillips, Powell, Quitman, Ready, Hegan, Reilly, Ruffin, Russell, Sandidge, Savage, Scales, Scott, Searing, Seward, Aaron Shaw, Henry M. Shaw, Shorter, Sickles, Singleton, Robert Smith, Samuel A. Smith, Wm. Smith, Stallworth. Shaw, Henry M. Shaw, Shorter, Shakes, Cangaran, ert Smith, Samuel A. Smith, Wm. Smith, Stallworth, Stephens, Stevenson, James A. Stewart, Talbot, George Warkins, White,

Taylor, Miles Taylor, Ward, Warren, Watkins, White Whitely, Winslow, Wortendyke, Augustus R. Wright, whitely, Winslow, Wortendyke, Augustus R. Wright, and John V. Wright.

Those who voted for B. Gratz Brown were Messrs. Ab-Those who voted for B. Gratz Brown were Messrs. Ab-bott, Andrews, Banks, Bennett, Billinghurst, Bingham, Blair, Bliss, Brayton, Buffinton, Burlingame, Burroughs, Case, Chaffee, Clawson, Clark B. Cochrane, Colfax, Co-mins, Covode, Cragin, Curtis, Damrell, Davis of Iowa, Davis of Massachusetts, Dawes, Dean, Dick, Dodd, Dur-fee, Fenton, Foster, Giddings, Gilman, Goodwin, Gran-ger, Grow, Robert B. Hall, Harlan, Hoard, Horton, Howger, Grow, Robert B. Hall, Harian, Hoard, Horton, Howard, Kellogg, Kelsey, Kilgore, Knapp, Leech, Leiter, Lovejoy, Matteson, Morgan, Morrill, Edward Joy Morris, Freeman H. Morse, Oliver A. Morse, Mott, Murray, Nichols, Olin, Palmer, Parker, Pettit, Pike, Potter, Pottle, Ritchie, Robbins, Roberts, Royce, John Sherman, Jud. Ritchie, Robbins, Roberts, son W. Sherman, Spinner, Wm. Stewart. Walton, Cadwalader C. Washburne, Ellihu Washburne, Israel Washburn, Wilson, and Wood. Those who voted for Wm. Cullom were Messrs. Camp-

ell, Ezra Clark, Gilmer, and Maynard. Those who voted for J. M. Sullivan were Messrs. Edie

Mr. Allen was declared duly elected; and, having

ELECTION OF BERRGEANT-AT-ARMS. The House next proceeded to the election of Sergeantat-Arms.

Mr. JONES, of Tennessee, nominated A. J. Glossbren-

ner, of Pennsylvania.

Mr. WALDRON nominated Charles P. Babcock, of Michigan.
The result was as follows, (Messrs. Warren, Waldron, Seward, and Chaffer acting as tellers:)

Mr. Glossbrenner_____133 Mr. Babcock...... 80

Whole number of votes......213 Mr. Glossbrenner was therefore declared duly elected. nd took the eath of office.
On motion of Mr. HOUSTON, the Clerk was directed

to have a copy of the estimates bound for the use of each member of the House. ELECTION OF DOORKEEPER. On motion of Mr. FAULKNER, the House proceeded the election of a Doorkeeper.

Mr. JONES, of Tennessee, nominated R. B. Hackney.

of Virginia.

Mr. MORGAN nominated N. Darling. The tellers were Messrs. FAULKNER, COX, MORGAN, and GROW.

MLECTION OF POSTMASTER. Mr. STEPHENS offered the following resolution, (re-narking that he did so to save time;) and it was agreed

Resolved, That Michael W. Cluskey be, and is hereby appointed, pestmaster to the House of Representatives for the Thirty-fifth Congress.

On motion, the House then adjourned until to-morrow

NOTICES OF BILLS.

Mr. FLORENCE gave notice that on to-morrow, or up-on some subsequent day, he would ask leave to introduce "A bill for the entire suppression of all bank-notes as currency, or of bank-notes of a less denomination than \$100 (one hundred dollars) as a circulating medium in the

District of Columbia."

Mr. FAULKNER, of Virginia, gave notice that he would to-morrow ask leave to introduce "A bill to supply an omission in the enrolment of a certain act therein named." The object of the hill is to correct an error of the Clerk by which the annual appropriation of \$360,000 for the intlinal armories was omitted in the curolment of the army-appropriation bill.

TUESDAY MORNING, DEC. 8, 1857.

63°Mr. ISBARI. E. JAMES, of Philadelphia, is our general travelling cent, assisted by JAMES DESCRING, JOHN COLEMN, J. HAMESTY, ECCURACY, WILKY, JOHN K. DESCRING, E. A. EYANS, H. S. JAMES, T. ASIMAN, P. DAVIE, R. T. ROBERTS.

S. Mr. C. W. JAMES, No. 1 Harrison street, Cincinnati, Ohio, is our

peneral collecting agent for the Western States and Texas, assisted by II. J. Thomas, William H. Thomas, Thom. M. James, Dr. A. L. Cullis, somes Mosens, and Regard Leant. Receipts of either will be good. AS-Mr. Gro. W. Bray is authorized to collect moneys due the laton Office for subscriptions and advertisements in the Estrict of John Mr.

CONGRESS MONDAY

SENATE.—On the Senate being called to order, fifty nembers were in attendance. The oath of office was administered by Hon. Jesse D. Bright, the oldest member present-the Vice President being absent-to Hon. Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, and Hon. Daniel Clarke, of New Hampshire, who thereupon took their seats in the Senate. On motion by Mr. Allen, the Senate proceeded to ballot for a President pro tem.; and Hon. Benjamin Fitzpatrick was chosen, receiving 28 votes out of 48. The usual resolutions were then adopted informing the President and the House of Representatives of the organizatio of the Senate; and, after a short executive session, without doing any further business, the Senate adourned.

House of Representatives .- At twelve o'clock the Clerk (General Cullom) called the zoll, with a view of ascertaining whether a quorum was present, when two hundred and twenty-one members answered to their names.

The election of a Speaker for the Thirty-fifth Con ress being first in order, the Hon. James L. Orr, of outh Carolina, received one hundred and twentyeight, and Mr. Grow eighty-four votes. Thirteen vere cast for seven other gentlemen.

On being conducted to the chair, Col. Orr made orief address, returning his thanks for the honor conferred upon him, promising to discharge his duties with fairness and impartiality, and invoking on the part of the members a patriotism as expansive as the confederacy itself in the prosecution of the legislation of the country.

James C. Allen, of Illinois, was elected Clerk of the House; A. J. Clossbrenner, of Pennsylvania, Sergeant-at-arms; R. B. Hackney, of Virginia, Doorceper; and M. W. Cluskey, of Georgia, postmaster These gentlemen were severally sworn in, and at

once entered upon their duties.

Mr. Clingman offered a resolution, which wa agreed to, adopting the rules of the last House for the government of this until otherwise ordered, adding to the 23d rule the words, as a proviso, "that, whenever any committee has occupied the morning hour on two days, it shall not be in order for such ommittee to further report until the other commit ees shall have been called in turn." His object was as he explained, to prevent any one committee from monopolizing the morning hour, as was the case with that on Public Lands in previous Congresses.

ELECTION OF SPEAKER.

Our readers will perceive on reference to the proeedings of the House yesterday that James L. Orr of South Carolina, was elected Speaker of the Thirtyfifth Congress on the first ballot, having received the vote of every democratic representative present.

Mr. Orr was born at Craytonville, South Carolina n the 12th day of May, 1822, and is now consequently in the 36th year of his age. He graduated n 1840 at the University of Virginia, and immediately devoted himself to the study of the law in the office of Judge Whitner, then solicitor of the western circuit of his native State, and was admitted to the bar in May, 1843. When but little more than twenty-two years of age he was elected by the largest ote ever given in his district a member of the legissture, in which healy he soon distinguished himself and became a leading member. In 1848 he was elected to Congress, and has continued to represent his district to the present time. Our limits to-day will not permit us to refer to the various incidents connected with his brilliant career—the congressional debates furnish the completest portraiture of his character as a statesman. His elevation to the Speaker's chair, an office only second in importance to that of President, by the unanimous vote of his party clearly indicates the high estimation in which he is held by the representatives of the people.

In every respect Col. Orr is eminently qualified for the arduous and important position to which he has been elevated, and we feel confident that he will perform the duties of presiding officer with firmness, impartiality, and entire acceptability to the whole

NO DIVISION UPON TECHNICAL OURSTIONS.

In former times judicial proceedings were often se entangled by technicalities as essentially to impede the course of substantial justice. Latterly, law-makers, by the common consent of mankind, have enacted laws to avoid their effects, and secure substantial right as the great object to be attained. When, in their attendance upon courts, people have seen the substantial rights of parties give way to useless fornalities, or questions of no vital importance, they never failed to denounce all mere technical questions as subversive of the ends of justice. The common mind naturally revolts at the defeat of a real and substantial object by a rigid adherence to mere forms and ceremonies.

Kansas affairs afford us a pertinent and striking illustration. In enacting a law for the organizatio of a territorial government preliminary to her admission as a State, the great question involved was whether it should be a free or slave State? Congress wisely declared that the people of the Territory should determine that question for themselves. No other question was involved. The people were divided upon this one great question. The territorial legislature enacted a law authorizing them to elect delegates to frame a constitution, with no limitation upon their powers. Upon the technical ground that the legislature were not lawfully elected, a portion of those entitled to do so refused to vote. Here was a substantial and fair opportunity for them to exercise the elective franchise and de termine who should be delegates, and, consequently, what the constitution should be. But upon a mere technicality, based upon the assumption of a prior wrong committed in electing the legislature, a class refused to vote at all. If the convention was not formed to suit their wishes, it is because they abandoned substantial ground to rest upon even doubtful technicalities. The will of the people, as far as they chose to express it in the only lawful way it could be done, elected the members of the any other country than Arkansas

convention and clothed them with power to make a FALLING OFF IN THE EXPORT OF COFFEE FROM onstitution. This was the substance of their duties, and they have performed them. If the people did not wish the persons who were delegates to be made such, and to frame such a constitution as they have done, they should have elected others. Not having done so, they have no substantial ground of complaint

The convention framed a constitution, and, looking to the great and only question so long agitated there and throughout the Union, it determined to submit that question to a vote of the people. Here was the substance of the whole controversy contain ed in one provision, and they, of their own accord, in deference to their supposed wishes, submitted it to the voters in Kansas. The very pith and marrow of the whole matter in difference is now plainly and distinctly before the people, and the voters can determine it. There is no law requiring any submission whatever, but, desiring an expression of the people upon the only known question or subject of controversy, and to allow their will to control the substantial difference apparent among the people, the convention resolved to waive all questions of technical power, and submit it to a popular vote. They knew that in the States one question alone, that of slavery, had interested the people-at the South in favor, and at the North and West against it. Nowhere out of Kansas had the people expressed an anxiety upon any other point. In submitting this question the convention conformed to the substance of things, regardless of technical niceties. The devotees of technicalities now assume that

they will not vote upon the question because other mmaterial and uncontroverted questions are not also submitted. Why not vote upon the real question and the only one to which the public mind has been turned? Why abandon the old substantial issue for a mere technical one? The only answer must be, that upon rigid general principles the people have a right determine the character of their institutions. The reply is as obvious as substantial. The right is not disputed, but those complaining have refused its exercise: first, they refused to vote for delegates to the convention, and, therefore, cannot complain of what resulted from their own failure to exercise this right—the presumption is they cared nothing about what they did; second, they have now an opportunity to vote upon the great and important question, if they choose so to do, and thereby determine it in conformity with the during the first three quarters of 1857 the trade we will of the majority. If they refuse to act upon this substantial ground, they then plant themselves upon pounds of coffee imported into Great Britain, from those technicalities which the sound common sense controversy has been a free or slave State, and all ow concede that the will of the majority in Kansas ought to govern. The voters of Kansas can now decide it for themselves. If one portion of them refuse to act, but leave the determination to others, it is their own fault, and they cannot fairly or justly complain of the result. The only mode of determining questions of this kind is by the votes given upon them. This is substance. If a portion refuse to vote because they cannot also vote upon other questions, this is mere technicality. It is abandoning the great question of principle upon a formal technicality. This is the real question now before the public. The substance has been secured. Shall it be blown to the winds upon a mere matter of form required by no law and no necessity?

Until recently the enemies of the democracy ave repudiated the principle of regular self government by the people of Kansas, and demanded the control of it by Congress. They do not now recognise it except upon technical grounds, which would defeat the substance of things, which they have heretofore processed a wish to control. They propose to refuse to vote upon the only question of difference, and then complain of the result upon that question upon technical grounds without even a technical law to rest upon. The peo ple of Kansas have had an opportunity to elect such persons as they chose members of the convention, and one portion would not vote, and now they have the question of free or slave State submitted to them, and those who would not vote for delegates refuse to express their opinions upon the subject, and solely upon technical grounds. Matters of form, and not of substance, control their action, and they now seek to agitate the whole country because they choose to act upon technicalities instead of matters of substance. They seem to expect that the people will engage in a fierce struggle upon these non-essential points, about which they care nothing, when those interested have had an opportunity to act upon them as matters of substance. They will be disappointed, and especially if they expect to divide the mocracy upon technicalities where substantial merits are not involved. It is a poor compliment to their understanding, and one which will be appreciated by those whom it is proposed to dupe and

The Hon, James Craig, of Missouri, has completed the arrangement for daily mail service from Quincy, Ill., to Hannibal and St. Joseph, Mo., with the Postmaster General, and D. E. Beeman, contract or, is to put it into operation immediately.

From the promptness with which the new mem ber has acted in a matter of such importance to the great West, we may infer favorably of his great usefulness to his constituency and his section of coun-

MISS JULIANA MAY. This distinguished vocalist has just received a call from her friends and admirers in Philadelphia to

South: but we trust that ere she leaves her native city she will allow her friends to hear the thrilling tones of her exquisite voice once more. We have before alluded to the death of Mr. Stimson,

give a concert there, after which she will proceed

editor of the Day Book. His disease was an organic en-hargement of the heart. The physicians consider his case rather a remarkable one, and express the wonder that he rather a remarkable one, and express the wonder that he survived so long. The Day Book says a post mortem ex-amination showed that the heart was enlarged to about three times its natural size, weighing twenty ounces. The walls of the left ventricle were nearly an inch thick. [New York Journal of Commerce.

The Van Buren (Ark.) Herald announces the arrival at that place of a hunting party direct from Vine Prairie.

It says:
"Such a heap of wild fowl, consisting of green heads," "Such a heap of wild fowl, consisting of green nears, bald pates, green and blue winged teal, ruffle heads, sprig tails and red heads, we have seldom, if ever, looked upon in a single pile, together with deer and turkey of the choicest quality, among which we noticed a pair of bucks and a pair of does of unusual size, with skins, hoofs, and horns entire upon them, while others it is also and a pair of does of unusual size, with skins, hoofs, and horns entire upon them, while others skins, hoofs, and horns entire upon them, while other had been disrobed and quartered at camp. All of which game appeared in unusual fine order. Venison, duck and turkeys all fat, and so fat as we never see them

BRAZIL TO GREAT BRITAIN.

The official returns of the foreign commerce of Brazilian trade. It is a well-known fact that, aldistinctions in respect either to the nationality of the flag or the origin of the merchandise which that flag tract: covers, there is, practically, a discrimination against American imports in the ports of Brazil which materially affects our commercial intercourse with that Empire, and must continue, so long at least as its resent tariff system remains unchanged, to exert a lepressing influence upon the imports and exports of the two countries. The article of flour, for instance, which is one of our staple exports to Brazil, and which in Brazil is classed among the staple necessities of the people, is subjected to a higher tax duty than any article of British produce or manufacture, not excepting even those which come within the category of articles of luxury; and yet our imports of the leading-indeed, we might say, of the chief-staple of Brazil, coffee, are yearly increasing; while, if the ratio of decrease which has marked the mportation of Brazilian coffee into Great Britain the past few years continues but a few years more, Brazil will find the ports of the United Kingdom soon closed altogether against the introduction of this article, so intimately connected with the prosperity and progress of the Empire.

We have, on several former occasions, shown by tabular statements how largely our imports of coffee from Brazil are increasing every year, while the heavy duty on our flour restricts within limits vastly dis proportionate to our capabilities, as well as to the wants of Brazil, our exports of that article as a medium of exchange. How is it with Great Britain as respects her annual purchase and consumption of Brazilian coffee ? Official returns show that during the first three quarters of 1855 the importation of coffee from Brazil amounted to 10,944,280 pounds while during the corresponding period of 1856 it reached only 8,074,508 pounds, showing a falling off in twelve months of 2,869,772 pounds. This is heavy decline in an article so important in the industrial progress of Brazil, and in a country so much favored in the Brazilian tariff as Great Britain. But find is almost annihilated, for of the 38,414,091 all countries, during that period, it appears that Bra of mankind has ever condemned and rejected. The zil has supplied but 3,248,720 pounds, or a falling off of upwards of 7,000,000 pounds in three consecu

The slight increase which we find in the quantitie of raw cotton imported into great Britain from Brazil during the past three years is not by any means an adequate compensation for this immense falling off in the coffee imports, because Brazil is not, and never can be, a cotton-growing country, in the commercial meaning of that term. She may produce enough for local consumption or limited export, but that is all she has ever done, or ever can do, while her capa bilities for producing coffee have scarcely as yet been fairly tested. The quantity of Brazilian cotton imported into Great Britain the first three quarters of 1857 was 182,969 cwt., against 131,757 cwt. in 1856, and 153,493 cwt. in 1855. This shows an increase, but the cause is too familiar to every one to need explanation. Coffee is the permanent staple of Brazil, and the United States is the best purchaser, as well as the largest consumer, of that article. The Brazilian government should, therefore, recognise the policy as well as the justice of enabling us to pay for more of it in flour, and less of it in specie.

THE WAGON BOAD FROM FORT DEPLANCE

A letter has been received by the Secretary o War from E. F. Beale, superintendent of the wagon road from Fort Defiance to the Mojare river, dated 27th September, 100 miles east of the Colorado river, in which he says :

"I have the honor to report my arrival at this place a creek flowing north into the Colorado. I have sper the last ten days in constant explorations of the count in advance of me, towards the great river, in order tha and water.
"Up to this point the road has been beyond all con

parison over the easiest, unbroken country for the sai distance I have ever seen, and should it prove of a mo difficult character from this point to the State line of Cal-ifornia, it will even then be a thousand times better one than any I know of, carrying as it does abundance of water and grass throughout, and passing through the finest forests of pine timber possible to conceive. "I send Mr. Thorburn to-day on an exploring expedi-tion in advance, and shall start myself on another line to-

tion in advance, and shall start mysell on another line tomorrow.

"I cannot sufficiently express my admiration of that
noble brute, the camel, and I look forward considently to
the day when they will be found in general use in all
parts of the country. The idea that their feet would
break down in travelling over rocky ground is an exploded absurdity. In all the explorations over the roughest
possible volcanic rock they have been with us, patiently
packing water, of which they never drank a drop, and
corn of which they never tasted a grain. On the expedition from which I returned yesterday they were four
days without water, and apparently without feeling the
want of it.

want of it.

"I send back to-day a part of my escort, having no further use for it. My animals are all in good condition,

and the men in good spirits.

"The next despatch you will receive from me will an nounce my arrival in California, and also the fact of m starting back on my return.

"I repeat, that up to this point the road, considering its length and the fact that it is unbroken, is the best in all points in the world, and that it will prove, in spite of

all opposition to the contrary, the great emigrant rout to California. It cannot fail in this, for it is nearly tw hundred miles shorter than any other, and carries gras wood, and water, besides being very fertile in all parts. A SAMPSON IN SHACKLES.—A prisoner in the Gree county jail, by the name of Sam Witham, has bee amusing himself and astonishing the jailer with his fea of strength. Unaided by a single instrument he broke

of strength. Unaided by a single instrument he broke a a set of the strongest patent handcuffs, rent the shackles from his feet, tore off several locks from the door of his cell, broke a large iron door which served as an additional fastening, and passing out into the hall of the jail, exercised himself in the satisfactory mysteries of a pigeonwing! A night or two since he concluded to give another entertainment, which consisted of breaking two of the heavy iron bars of the grates of his cell door, but his performance being upseasonably checked by the outrance. performance being unseasonably checked by the entrance of his keeper, he retired from the scene in evident confusion.—Monros (Wis.) Press.

Fixing Paper.—Richard M. Hoe, of this city, the inventor of the celabrated printing press, has this week patented an improvement in the feeding device of cylinder presses, by giving the drop roller, or the one that pulls the paper to the type, a positive instead of an intermitting motion, depending on contact with the printing cylinder, such as it formerly had. He gives it a positive motion, independent of any other part.

[Scientific American. FERDING PAPER.-Richard M. Hoe, of this city, the is

was advised the other day to apply for the consulship at the Lobos islands, nice Guano removed. He had his letter written before he discovered the joke.

We find in the Charleston Courier an elaborate and able speech delivered in Charleston before the Cham ber of Commerce, by the Hon. D. L. Yulee, upon the Great Britain during the first three quarters of 1857 subject of the Florida ruilroads. The honorable sen present some features well worthy the serious at- alor takes an enlarged and statesmanlike view of the tention of the Brazilian government, and not without subject, and shows that these roads, when comple some interest to our own citizens engaged in the ted, will have a most important influence, not only on the commerce and travel of Florida and the adja though the tariff regulations of Brazil recognise no cent States, but extending even to the far Pacific coast and the island of Cuba. We make a single ex-

Mr. Yulee said he would repeat that he did not expect to take all the travel; but he expected, in view of at least Mr. Yulce said he would repeat that he did not expect to take all the travel; but he expected, in view of at least equal despatch, greater comfort and greater cheapness, to take a fair share of the travel between the northern Atlantic cities and New Orleans. He thought that many travellers would take one route going and the other returning, thus completing a circuit of travel that would combine the agreeable diversities of mountain and seaboard scenery and climate.

Besides the through travel to New Orleans, the business men of this city must desire for themselves the shortest route of intercourse. When the connexion is completed from the Memphis road to New Orleans, the distance from Charleston to New Orleans will be 1,022 miles, while by the Florida route it will be only 712 miles.

niles.

Then, as to the travel to Cuba. Except what comes Then, as to the travel now Then, as to the travel to Cuba. Except what comes twice a month by the Isabet, the bulk of the travel now goes by the steamers to New York. But from Cedar Keys to Havana the distance is only 352 miles, which will be performed twice a week by a single steamer with case. When the road reaches Tampa or Charlotte Habor, the distance will be reduced to a mere ferriage. This travel will be extensive, and must certainly take the Florida route.

The route must also take the California travel, which

The route must also take the California travel, which will be very large. There are four crossings from the Pacific—at Panama, at Nicaragua, at Honduras, and at Tehuantepec. It is not at all unlikely that the government will give its influence for the opening of the last named route, because it debouches into the Gulf of Mexico, which is now practically our sea, and which will be rendered still more secure to us by the acquisition of Cuba—an acquision which has been long postponed, but which, he believed, will soon be reached, for it was the impression of Mr. Yulee that within the next four years was shall annex Cuba. Be this as it may, there is reaimpression of Mr. Yulee that within the next four years we shall annex Cuba. Be this as it may, there is rea-son to believe that within the next six months or a year the Tehuantepec route, with stage connexions, will be opened for the transportation of passengers and the weather. mails.

The Honduras route is also in good progress of realization, and will be one of the most important crossings to

We regret that the crowded state of our column prevents us from publishing the whole speech, which

abounds with the most valuable facts and statistics OUR LIVERPOOL CORRESPONDENCE.

We are not alone in trouble you will perceive by this

arrival; the want of circulating medium and a lack of confidence in man per se have brought about a state of confusion in financial circles, the like of which is almost unknown to the civilized world. Financiers and political conomists are puzzled in their research for the cause that have brought down so many from the pinnacle o commercial prosperity to the precincts of our insolvent court. The United States has to bear a fair share of the odium, but recent events have distracted the minds of many from the panic of New York, and fastened the charge of somewhat speculative loans on the promi nent banking institutions of this country. The announce-ment of the failures of certain banks here and in Scotland fell upon many an ear like a tocsin of death, or the shoul of an invading sepoy; it strikes men who have toiled for years and acquired a competency by slow accretion, which they have hearded in the vaults of their cherished institutions, looked upon as sound to the core, and above suspicion the stroke descends, heavily and unresistingly. It is but now that I shook hands with a sufferer, and it is sad to ee the tears run down the cheeks of a man, from what ever cause; but in talking of his family he could no ever cause; but in talking of his minity he described control that briny tide syphoned up from out a great generous heart. These are but drops in the great ocean of distress caused by the failure of a bank on this side the Atlantic; and yet that man was preparing his five pounds per share contribution, as a shareholder in broken bank, over and above his stock in it, and it take all he has, even to his household effects. On our side of the water it might involve an invective against banks generally, an extra Havana, and perhaps the sale of a fast horse or two; but who would think of hav-ing the vitality crushed out of himself and family by a mere reduction to the character of a bare American; and it is fortunate we should be so constituted if these periodical decennial revolutions are to occur. I were scarcely possible for twenty-five millions of people to diffuse themselves over so vast a tract of country, to build so many miles of railroad, to found so many cities,

England may exchange a leaf from each other's not books with advantage; and now on this occasion of fresh start may so assimilate their respective systems of banking and commercial credit as to restrict trade to its legitimate channels, curb speculation, the capital stocks of which are in the over-excited brains of would-be feu dal lords, who heap out cities in the lone prairies and plot railroads through uninhabited fastnesses, and give to the honest, hard-working man some means of safely investing the means not required for his immedia wants.

navigate so many rivers, and supply each inhabitan

with the pattern of silk or cassimere that each may fancy; to eat oysters in Kansas, and buffalo tongues in

the business world of England, has succumbed to the ne cessities of the times; it has been "tried in the balance and found wanting." The fact is, that the quantity gold and silver now in use as a circulating medium and a standard of value is wholly inadequate to supply the years ago, in spite of the outpourings of California and Australia. In their existing capacity as the only legiti-mate tender, they may be placed in the same category as a medicine applied for at the drug store of a vene rable and testy apothecary: he scrutinized the recipe every evidence of disquiet, "Tincture of actea? there is no such thing, and if there was, it would not be safe to use it."

England agree in the fact that there is an almost total suspension of business so far as the United States at concerned, and you may rely upon a diminished com merce and great distrust in the matter of credits for som

I looked in at the American consulate here a few days since, and must say that it is about the poorest looking office I have ever seen used for the despatch of public pled scamen and women with children, in the most ab ect distress, who claimed to be related to American sa ors or employed on American vessels, asking assistant in every form. I am told that as the new consul has reputation for benevolence, they come up each morning solid phalaux until the place has the appearance of a sour kitchen or a sailors' boarding-house; formed and removed to a more convenient place.

While deploring the disastrous state of depression of commerce, it is gratifying to learn by the last accounts that the democracy are up and doing, and there is but one universal feeling of respect felt on this the present Chief Magistrate of the United States, wh combines a thorough knowledge of men and faction with a quiet but fearless independence of character tha makes him in these critical times "the right man for the right place."

The brig Eliza Burgess, which sailed from Salem, Mass, on the 21st ult., put into Gloncester the next day for the purpose of landing four boys found on board.